BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. V. *WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1823.* 37.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of ground situate at the corner of Spring and High Streets, in the Borough of Bellefonte, whereon there is a good two story

STONE HOUSE & KITCHEN,
ALSO,
A BARN & STABLE.

The premises are now in the tenure of Mr. Hamilton Humes, and are part of the estate late of James Dunlop deceased. For terms of sale, application may be made to

JOHN G. LOWRY, }
JAMES HARRIS. } *Ex'rs.*

August 31, 1822.

Fulling & Dying.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand, where he is now prepared with the best of dye stuffs, which will enable him to dye the best and most fashionable colours.

He tenders his thanks to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB HOUSER, jr.

N. B. Cloth left at P. H. Tierney's in Bellefonte, will be taken away, and finished after the manner directed.—All kinds of country produce taken in payment at a fair price.

JOEL FEREE
Plaisterer,

WHO now resides at Dunnsburg in Lycoming county, will do any work in the line of his profession on the shortest notice, in the best possible manner and on the most reasonable terms.

He will, in the prosecution of his business, visit any part of Centre or Lycoming county; and those persons who wish to employ him can give notice by letter directed to Mill-Hall Post Office or Dunnsburg Post Office which he promises to answer with promptitude.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have opened STORE at Farmer's Mills, in Pennsvalley. They have and a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries Liquors, &c.

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Green hides also will be taken in exchange for goods.

COOK & LEBO.

Oct. 22d.

SPANISH SOAL.

The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of first rate Spanish Soal Leather, which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for HIDES.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Bellefonte, Nov. 4th 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate that was of ABRAHAM WOLF, late, of Potter township, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment, on or before the 31st day of January next, and those having demands against the said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, on or before that day.

JOSEPH GILLILAND, }
JOHN DAUBERMAN. } *Adm'rs.*

Nov. 26th 1822.

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, a MULLATOE BOY, about 20 years of age, five feet three or four inches in heighth. Had on when he absconded, a roundabout, and other various clothing not recollected, together with a half worn roram hat.

NATHAN HARVEY.

Mill-Hall, Nov. 26th 1822.

Fulling Mill.

The Subscriber informs his friends and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that cloth will be received at Mr. Evan Miles's, Bellefonte; It shall be returned to the same place after being fulled and dyed.—

JAMES POTTER.

December 4th 1822.

W. WARD,
Tobacconist,

Informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a large quantity of

CHEWING TOBACCO,
SPANISH & AMERICAN
SEGARS,
CUT AND DRY,
AND SNUFF.

All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or country produce. Country merchants will be allowed a reasonable credit.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre, will be held at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 27th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which t their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte town this twenty-fourth day of Dec. A D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Jos. Butler, *Sh'f*

To Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the third Monday of February next, to hear us and our creditors, at the court house in the Borough of Greensburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH BLACK, & Co.

Dec. 4th 1822.

WAS FOUND

In one of the streets of the Borough of Bellefonte, a

SILVER WATCH.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JEREMIAH MENIN.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 17 1822.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at private sale, a house and lot in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the occupancy of John Blanchard, esq. For terms apply to

Joseph W Williamson

Lamar township, Dec. 3, 1822.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received a fresh supply of Goods, suited to the season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or country produce.

JOHN HAMMOND.

Bellefonte, Dec. 3d 1822.

Gillespie and Smith,

Inform their friends that they have commenced the

Boot and Shoemaking

business in the borough of Bellefonte in the shop next to Messrs. Hammond and Page's store, where they intend keeping on hand a quantity of first rate fashionable Boots and Shoes, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Dec. 3d 1822.

W. MYERS,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Myers & Smith, where he intends carrying on said business in all its various branches. Clothing of every description will be made by him on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner; at the following prices, viz:

Coarse coats	$2,50
Fine do	3,50
Pantaloons	1,00
Vests	1,00

and all other work a very reduced price.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned not *to trust* any person whatever on my account, as I will pay no debts of any other persons contracting than my own from this date.

John M'Kee.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 21st 1822.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of the last will and testament of John Glen, late of Ferguson township, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on the 15th day of March next, the following described tracts of land situate in the said township, viz. A tract of land containing one hundred and fourteen acres, of which between 80 and 90 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house thereon erected. A tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, of which one hundred acres are cleared, having thereon erected a dwelling house and barn. The land is of an excellent quality. Terms made known on the day of sale, on the premises. Due attendance will be given by

JAMES GLEN, }
JOHN [illegible] } *Ex'rs.*

January 1st 1823.

Valuable Real Estate *FOR SALE.*

By order of the Orphans Court of Centre county,

Will be sold on the premises, on Saturday the first day of February next, all that certain tract of land and messuages thereon, situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Dr. C. Wistar James and John Potter, William W. Potter, esq. and lands of Martha and Peggy Potter, containing about four hundred acres, it being the real estate that was of George L Potter, esq. late of said county, deceased. Terms of sale—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in six annual payments, without interest, to be secured by mortgage. Due attendance will be given by Dr. William J. Wilson and John Potter, administrators.

BY THE COURT,
Certified by,
FRANKLIN B. SMITH, *Clk*

Bellefonte, Dec. 28th 1822.

Administration Account

The administration account of George Shmyberger administrator and Nancy Barr administratrix of, &c of John Barr, late of Ferguson township deceased, has been examined and passed by me, and remains filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others concerned, and will be presented to the next Orphans court to be held at Bellefonte in and for Centre county, on the 28th day of January next, for allowance & confirmation.

F: B SMITH, *Register.*

Bellefonte, December 28th 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay. All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons.—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

Sheriff's sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 27th day of January instant, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, a certain tract of and containing eighty four acres, be the same more or less, situate in Ferguson township, in the said county of Centre, adjoining lands of Alexander Johnston and others, with the improvements and appertenances Seized & taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Dougherty.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, January 1st 1823.

To Creditors.

Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the 27th day of January next at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, to hear me and my creditors, when & where you may attend if you think proper.

CALEB LEWIS.

January 1st 1823.

TO RENT,

The house and lot of ground lately occupied by JOHN M'KEE. It is an excellent

Tavern Stand,

having been occupied as such for twenty years. It is tho an excellent stand for any other kind of public business. It is very convenient to Spring Creek, and possesses many other advantages. The terms upon which it will be leased will be reasonable, and will be made known by the subscriber. Application must be made soon.

J. M PETRIKIN.

December 28th 1822.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New York country notes	1 to 5 s
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do

BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.

Reading,	
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	2
Little York,	2
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	5
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	10
Brownsville	10

All the rest of Pennsylvania Notes of Incorported banks no sales

Justices and Constables
BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have given publicity to a number of essays touching this matter, over the signatures of "*OLD RIFLE and ARISTIDES.* Although no brilliancy of talent appears in the composition, to render them worthy of public attention, yet we are unwilling to suppress the sentiments of any individual of the Democratic party, on a matter so highly important. We hold the opinion that a newspaper should not merely be the organ of its editor, but that it should be a channel of communication for the ideas of others to flow through. We shall, therefore, give unqalified admission to every communication relative to the nomination of the next Governor, more particularly if we know the writer to be of tried political integrity—an undeviating democrat.

In unison with the opinions of our correspondents, we declare our predilection for GEORGE BRYAN. But at the same time we consider ourselves firmly bound to support any other man of the Democratic party, fairly nominated, should Mr. Bryan prove unsuccessful. We are firmly impressed with the belief, that Mr. Bryan can be elected by a very large majority. Would it not then be folly to jeopardize success by nominating a man of doubtful politics, a man whose attachment to the Democratic party originated in corrupt motives? Not from a thorough conviction of the transendant virtues of Democracy in the administration of National Government.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Party is requested, to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on WEDNESDAY evening of the court, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing *two suitable persons* to represent the counties of CENTRE *and* CLEARFIELD in *Convention* at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, next, then and there to fix on some suitable person of the Democratic party as a candidate for the office of Governor, at the ensuing General Election

MANY.

For the Patriot.

OLD RIFLE, No. III;

Or a Shot at

POLITICAL EMPIRICS.

It is said if the people permit the *Legislature* to *Caucus* for them that WILLIAM CLARKE, the present State Treasurer will be the man fixed upon as the DEMOCRATIC *candidate* for next governor. I, for one, long for an opportunity of voting for a man of *principle*—a man of *capability*, and an *honest* man. I wish to have it in my power to vote for a man whose political life has not been a tissue of *political tergiversations*. A brief review of Mr. Clark's political life, will, no doubt, be acceptable to those who are of the same notion; and if any man attached to primitive democracy, can conscientiously give his support to William Clarke, I shall marvel greatly. As Alderman Binns said of those democrats who supported Jos. Hiester, I would say of those who would support William Clarke: "any democrat of 1805 who would vote for him, must be a *venal, passion-governed, office hunting*, spiritless wretch."

Before the year 1805 I am unable to state what party Mr. Clarke, *professed* to belong to. It is said, that for office, or the hope thereof, he was willing to barter himself to either party. In the year 1805, the contest "famed so far and wide," between M'Kean and Snyder developed, for a season, the political character of WILLIAM CLARKE. At that time he declared himself, openly and avowedly, the advocate of Thomas M'Kean Not only did he use every exertion to defeat the election of Snyder, by the usual method of electioneering with those over whom he had personal influence; but he made use of unjustifiable threats to change the political texture of a certain journal, favourably disposed to Snyder. I challenge Mr. Clarke to deny the foregoing facts.—Every one acquainted with the nature of that contest, is aware, that from the arbitrary & tyrannical measures pursued and persevered in by Gov M'Kean, it was the wish of the democratic party to displace him. M'Kean received the support of the aristocrats of the day, and, with the aid of such men as William Clarke, succeeded in being re-elected. Clarke did not reap any great advantage for his unwarrantable exertions in the cause of Tyranny. He was left to ponder over disappointment, and to mature some plan for future aggrandizement. Desirous of having his monstrous itch for office realized, he concluded in the year 1808, when it was clearly demonstrated that Snyder would be elected, to attach himself to the strongest party. He then, by a faculty which he possesses in an eminent degree, metamorphosed himself into a brawling democrat. For this last act of political turpitude he received his reward. Having still adheres to the party, of which he became a member, not from any reformation of principle, but from mercenary motives. Not from any conviction that he had erred, but from an unbounded thirst for office. Can it be possible then, that WILLIAM CLARKE, with all these sins upon his head, without having given the least evidence of a radical purification, has the presumption to offer himself to the support of the democratic party? Or can the democratic members of the legislature, with these facts known to them, act so imprudently as to put such a man in nomination? I am convinced if they should so far forget themselves and the interest of the party as to do so, that the voice of an insulted people will teach them that political impostors can never succeed in Pennsylvania. From every quarter the voice of the party is heard loudly vociferating "give us a man of *tried firmness* and *honesty*, of known *capability*, and one who will not be under the direction and influence of cabals formed in Philadelphia." Such a man may be found in the person of *George Bryan*. I will answer for it, that he will not permit himself to be trammelled by any man, or set of men. His political principles are beyond all suspicion. He is not a democrat of yesterday: He has always belonged to the party, and long been a favorite of the members composing it. He enjoys a greater degree of confidence with the people, than any of the party now spoken of as candidates for the office of governor He is in every respect fitted for the office. His education has been liberal; and his experience in public life gives him a decided advantage over many equally as well calculated, but wanting practice. Mr. Bryan's claims are well grounded. Faithful to the party in every exigency, he never through an avaricious thirst for office changed his political creed, or courted the favor of federalism. There exists a pressing necessity of his being nominated as the Democratic candidate. His nomination will unite the party in such a manner, that certain victory awaits its exertions at the next election. Mr. Bryan's *private* and *public* worth can be attested by those who have transacted business with him. He needs no trumpeter; and we hold it altogether a work of supererogation to proclaim to the people of Pennsylvania the character, *public* and *private* of GEORGE BRYAN. He is universally acknowledged, with one exception, to have been an honest and upright officer. His official conduct never was impeached, even by the most virulent partizan, until *James Duncan*, his successor in office, a federalist of the *Boston Stamp*, and an admirer of the "*Hartford Convention ists*," moved by a spirit of envy and a vampyric disposition, through the columns of a newspaper, under an anonymous signature, give vent to his spleen in slanderous essays. All his charges were easily proven to be unfounded, and Duncan was prostrated before the truth. Malice always defeats itself. from a liability to exaggerate. Duncan's charges of official misconduct were founded on the most attenuated circumstances; they wanted proof to support them, before the people would suffer their minds to be warped by a political juggler. Mr. Bryan's defence appeared, and Duncan conscious of wickedly endeavoring to raise a clamour, without a sufficient cause, shrunk from the contest He is famed for *dark* actions. His *mind* has been aptly compared to his *house* during an illumination for *Perry's Victory* in 1813. While the dwellings of his neighbors presented a *light* equal to the radiance of the *Sun*, a lively emblem of their feelings on the occasion, his was clad in *darkness*, appearing as if he mourned the auspicious event.

I have finished threshing my wheat, and shall occasionally amuse myself by excercising my *flail* on the backs of those political impostors, presenting themselves for the consideration and support of the Democratic party.

For the Patriot.

The democratic members of the legislature, it appears, have not stood much upon ceremony, but with their accustomed disregard of public opinion, have again commenced the odious Caucus system. It appears they have in their wisdom determined, that the 4th of March is the proper time, and Harrisburg the most proper place to nominate a candidate for Governor. We do differ with them in opinion, but will, as we do not wish to create any disturbance in the democratic ranks, acquiesce, if this caucusing does not produce one effect, viz. the nomination of WILLIAM CLARKE, State Treasurer, for governor. That event will detach *one at least* from the democratic party, for every principle will prevent us from advocating the election of as great a scoundrel as ever filled an office. It appears the Legislature have re-elected this men who would fix upon Harrisburg, that sink of political iniquity, as the most proper place for holding a democratic convention. Was Clarke's true character known to them? It could not be otherwise. Every man acquainted with him, in the western country, knows him to be a federalist in principle, a democrat by profession and a tyrant in practice. Every man acquainted with him latterly, knows him to be a turbulent, malignant, illiterate creature, without a peg in his mind to hang an idea on. Yet this is the man whom an *enlightened* democratic legislature elected state treasurer, and among whom there was found but *one man*, honest and independent enough, to refuse him his vote. And this is the man who aspires to the first office in the gift of the people!!!

What is the reason that every fellow that chances to be elected state treasurer wishes to be governor? and what can be the reason that the members of the legislature wish to nominate a candidate? and what is the reason that Charles Mowry, and some other editors, wish these things also, and *order* and *command* the people to obey? can it be that the *public cash* is of any consequence in this matter? I hope not, but some of us country clowns have strange thoughts that way. I observed how this dispute first commenced. The people thought they were to have a convention at Lewistown, but Mr. Norvel first intimated that this was all wrong—Mowry joined in and gave his opinion, or rather subscribed Norvel's mandate: then came Hutter, and some others, and finally the *Boring* gentry commenced their operations—the result whereof we have in black and white. If all this is a plan to nominate that obnoxious man of the treasury whose political infamy all men know, be it known to these gentry that we farmers know, as well as they, how many beans make five.

The proceedings of the democratic members of the legislature without any authority from the people, don't bind the people, and I would not be astonished that we had a Lewistown Convention at all events.

The people will not be *bored* eternally with *State Treasurer's*. We supported Mr. Findlay through good report and through bad, because we believed him to be an honest and capable man. But it would require the eloquence of Patrick Henry to convince us that Clarke has any pretensions to either honesty or capability. We flatter ourselves that things are not so bad as represented, and that our republican brethern at Harrisburg will not attempt to force *Clarke* upon the party. We have had enough of these State Treasurer's and their *public cash*, and always found that the load was too great for the party to haul. In 1820 we stalled on the Alleghenny mountains, and would in 1823 never get that far if Clarke were the candidate. Give us an honest man, gentlemen, if possible. Let us have George Bryan, Samuel D. Ingham, Dr. Darlington, Jacob Holgate, John Todd, J. A. Shultz, John B. Gibson, or Daniel Montgomery. Give us one of these, gentlemen, and he will receive our firm support; we hold them in our estimation to unite every qualification; whilst that man Clarke can lay honest claim to none. ARISTIDES.

From the Penn. Intelligencer.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the democratic members of both branches of the legislature, held in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, January 15, 1823.

Robert Smith, was called to the chair; and James Todd, appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it appears from different parts of the state, that considerable diversity of opinion exists, at this time, as to the *time, place* and *manner*, of holding a meeting to nominate a suitable individual to be supported for the office of governor, at the ensuing general election; and whereas such diversity of sentiment is calculated to produce discord and disunion in the great republican family of the commonwealth, and thereby endanger the success of a candidate possessing the principles of democracy; and with a sincere desire of uniting and concentrating the wishes of the democratic republicans of the commonwealth, Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the republican citizens of this state, to call meetings in their respective counties; and that, at such meetings, they be requested to appoint a number of delegates, equal to the number of senators and representatives elected by their respective counties and senatorial districts, to meet in convention, at *Harrisburg*, on the 4th of March next, to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of governor, to be submitted to the republicans of Pennsylvania, for their

Resolved, That in case any county or district shall omit to send delegates, or to express any opinion on the subject, such omission shall be considered an implied consent that the democratic senators and representatives, from such counties or district, are to meet in the convention, and vote in the same manner as though they were regularly appointed by their respective counties or districts

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers of this commonwealth.

ROBERT SMITH chairman.
JA'S TODD, Sec'ry.

From the N. Y. Com Adv. Jan. 11

Latest and important from Europe.

The regular packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Marshall which arrived below last evening, brought London dates to the evening of the 5th of December

The intelligence by this arrival is more than ordinarily important. The congress of Verona has broken up Spain is consigned to France, to enforce, if the latter thinks proper, a return to the ancient system. France and Spain, in consequence, presents the spectacle of two great nations, arming to destroy each other; the Allied Powers standing by, lookers on, watching when they may think it necessary or consistent with their own safety to assist in putting down the Constitutional system in the peninsula. Great Britain in particular, professing to have taken a neutral stand, "whatever (says the Courier) may be the result of the differences, either between France and Spain, or between Russia and Turkey." The Emperor Alexander, confident in his own immense physical strength, apparently indifferent whether there should war or peace, though scarcely, as is alledged, preferring the former, and according to late advices from Warsaw, raising immense levies of troops in the north of Russia, for the purpose of augmenting his already formidable armies, that he may carry into effect his long contemplated designs against the Turks.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the plantation of the subscribers, living in Potter township some time in September last, eight

SHEEP.

The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN PETERS,
JOHN DURST.

Potter township, Jan 15th.

W. SANKEY,

Coverlet, Diaper & Carpet Weaver.

Informs the public that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at W. M'Ewen's Jr. Nittany valley Weaving of all kinds done in the best and neatest order, and on the most reasonable terms. Country produce will be taken in payment

Walker township, Jan. 13 1823.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of MITCHEL & CHIPMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

JAS MITCHEL,
AB'RM. CHIPMAN.

Jan. 15, 1823.

Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 27th day of January, inst. a certain tract or parcel of land containing 150 acres, more or less, situate in Ferguson township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Miller and others Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Vanpool, in the hands of Anthony Kreitzer, his administrator.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ issued out of the same court, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place a certain lease of a house and about seven acres of land in Howard township, adjoining lands of Christian Nesslerode and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. M'Calmont, by

Jos. Butler, *Shff.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fisher, dec'd. to come forward on or before the first day of March next, and settle off their accounts; as after that date their accounts will be lodged in the hands of James Crawford, Esq. for collection. All persons having demands against said estate, will please to produce them properly attested for settlement

JOHN M'CALMONT, *Ad'mr.*

January 13, 1823.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the court of common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 27th day of January, the undivided half part or moiety of the following parcels of land, situate on Slab Cabin run, in Centre county aforesaid, bounded as by a resurvey lately made, as follows: One of the said parcels beginning at a post at the foot of Tussys mountain, thence south 41 degrees west 203 perches and an half to stones, thence south 63 degrees west 100 perches to other stones, north 35 degrees west 364 and a half perches by land now, or late of John Patton, jr. to a post, thence north 55 degrees east 307 perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of Gen. John Patton south 35 degrees east 363 perches to the place of beginning, containing 671 acres and 92 perches with the allowance, be the same more or less: and the other of the said parcels beginning at a post, thence by land of the heirs of Matthew Henderson, south 35 degrees east 331 perches to a post thence by land of Robert Barr, So. 55 degrees west 163 and a half perches to a post, thence by land of Sam. Everheart and Gen. Patton's heirs, north 35 degrees west 331 perches to a post, thence North 55 degrees east 163 and a half perches to the place of Beginning, containing 319 acres, 16 perches and allowance, be the same more or less. Also the one undivided north part of the above described premises. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Mitchell

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the said court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, all those twenty tracts of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, and state of Pennsylvania, and lying on or near the waters of Clearfield creek Being the same tracts which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by ten patents bearing date the 6th day of November 1804, numbered 137, 138 140, 143, 144, 146, 148, 178 and 179 enrolled, the first three of them, on the 22nd of November 1804, the five next as above enumerated on the 23d day of November 1804, and the last two of them on the 6th day of December 1804, containing respectively—

410 acres 54 per. 421 as 85 per.
424 as 152 per. 427 as 30 per.
427 as 30 perches 427 as 30 per,
427 as 30 perches 427 as 30 per.
397 as 105 per 310 as 118 per.

And also by ten other patents bearing date the 8th day of November 1804 numbered 141, 145, 147, 149, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 177, enrolled the first four of them, the 23d day of November 1804, the next three of them on the 5th day of December 1804, and the last three of them on the 6th day of December 1804, containing respectively—423 as 154 per. and six of them containing 427 acres 30 perches, another of them containing 420 acres 120 per. another 433 as 120 per. another 437 as 80 per. with an allowance in each of the twenty patents of six per cent for roads, &c containing altogether and amounting to 8400 acres and 32 perches, together with the hereditaments improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Dugdale, by

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte,
January 6th 1823.

NOTICE

To all delinquent tax

ty have directed me to inform all delinquent Tax Collectors of every yea that unless the balance of their respective duplicates are settled on o before the next January Court, suits will be instituted against them without further delay.

P. CAMBRIDGE, *Treasurer*
Bellefonte, Jan. 2d 1823.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The following periodical works are published by E LITTLE, at his bookstores, 88 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and in Trenton, and by R NORRIS HENRY, 129 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL TERMS OE SUBSCRIPTION.

No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and they must begin with the beginning of a volume. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and unless notice have been given before the commencement of a new volume.

All letters to the publishers to be post paid.

The Magazines are strongly packed, and forwarded by mail as soon as published.

Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.

CONDUCTED BY R. WALSH, JR.

The nature of this enterprise, may be understood from a few considerations which the advertisers will venture to subjoin to their annunciation of it. The periodical works of Great Britain and France contain a mass of literary and scientific intelligence, which does not reach the American public for want of a suitable channel but which would be read among us with equal pleasure and profit. Such of the British reviews and Magazines as are reprinted in the United States,—not excepting the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews—embrace much matter which is of little interest and of no advantage to the American reader, and not unfrequently fitted to vitiate his literary taste his morals or his political principles—It is desirable, under these circumstances, that a selection should be made, such as would furnish the valuable and entertaining portion of their contents, to the exclusion of the other portion consisting of details and speculations either uninteresting in themselves, or mischievous in their tendency, or altogether of local concern and application. On this plan idle expense and a fruitless consumption of time would be obviated; for pages destitute of merit might be subsituted many of value now remaining unknown and inacessible. Of several British journals of the science and erudite cast, and others indeed of a more general and at the same time of a very solid character, little or no use is made by the editors and compilers of periodical works printed in the United States.

The object of the one now advertised, is the accumulation, in a permenant form, of the materials thus neglected, and of the literary and scientific articles worthy of being reprinted in this country, but which, when so, are accompanied by others possessing no claim to attention. A miscellany—the Select Review—akin in the design, but not equal in comprehensivness, to the present, flourished for some years in this city, and would, it may be presumed, have continued to be supported by a wide spread subscription, but for an alteration of the plan, and a series of adventitious reverses. The revival of it, with a larger scope, would seem likely to be attended with still more signal success than its orignal existence, owing to the great multiplication of readers of periodical works, and the wide diffusion of the habit of seeking in them, both information and amusement.

The Museum commenced in July, 1822 It forms two volums a year.
Published monthly—Price Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Christain Advocate.

The union of literature with genuine christianity, at all times important, is peculiarly so at this time, and in this country. The enemies of the cause and extend their influence, by the powerful auxiliaries of erudition and taste; and if the truth be left naked, or appear only in a careless or slovenly garb, it will not be likely to attract the attention and win the hearts of that large and important portion of the community which consists of the young, the cultivated and the aspiring. We know, indeed, that the success in inculcating evangelical truth must come from God, and that nothing but his grace will ever change a single human heart. Still we are not to expect miracles—we are only to expect the smiles of providence, and the influence of Divine grace, in the use of vigorous exertions, and of means naturally adapted to the effects intended to be produced. When the enemies of vital godliness assail it with learning, and wit, and taste, they must be combatted with the legitimate use of the arms which they abuse. In this service the Christian Advocate aspires to take a part; sensible, indeed, that it must be an humble part. It aspires to be somewhat instrumental in preventing the evil effects of literature misapplied, in cultivating and diffusing sound biblical criticism, in exposing misrepresentation and sophystry, in clothing the pure doctrines of the gospel in that chaste and attractive dress which may give full effect to their native charms, in endeavouring to cherish the love of learning and a just taste among the younger clergy, and to promote, generally, among orthodox Christians, that tone of true and evangelical piety, which shall demonstrate that it is not hostile but highly favorable to whatsoever things are true, honest, just pure lovely, and of good report. If, under the divine blessing, it shall be found that these results, to any considerable extent, have been produced by this publication, it will have rendered a service in which all who shall have given it their aid will have reason forever to rejoice.

The kinds of matter which this publication will contain, is not thought necessary to specify in detail. The editor will have constantly before him the best religious miscellanies, which are published both in Europe and the United States, and will endeavor, as far as possible, to model and improve his own work, by all the aids which he can derive from these sources. It is only thought necessary to mention particularly, that an attempt will be made to give a condensed and comprehensive view of religious intelligence; that the readers of the Christian Advocate may know the existing state of Bible societies, missions, and revivals of religion, without being at the expense and trouble, which many cannot afford, of purchasing and reading the numerous publications, to which these interesting and important objects have recently given occasion.

A number of the Christian Advocate shall be issued in the first week of every month.

One-tenth of the profits of this work shall help to form a fund to be appropriated annually to Christian charities by some members of the Presbyterian Church, laity, impartially selected.

All communications on the subject of the work are to be post paid, and addressed to the publisher, "E. LITTELL, Philadelphia."

This work, which is a continuation of the Presbyterian Magazine, began in January, 1823.

Published Monthly—Price $3 a year, payable on delivery of the June number; or $2 50 if paid in advance.

The North American Review.

Was began in 1815, has since been steadily advancing in public estimation In January, 1820, the editorship was assumed by professor Everett, of the University of Cambridge, New England. A *new series* was then commenced, with which it is convenient that subscripiions should begin. Orders for any part of the work will, however, be thankfully received by E. Littell, and by R Norris Henry, who are interested in the publication.
Published quarterly—Price five dollars a year, payable in advance.

American Journal of Science and Arts.

CONDUCTED BY BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,
Professor of Chemistry &c. in Yale College.

The Journal began in the year 1819. Two numbers, between which their is an interval of about three months, form a volume.
Price three dollars, payable in advance.

E. LITTLE, and R. N HENRY, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the above work. The North American Review, and the American Journal support as forming important parts of *our national literature.*
(Subscriptions received at this Office.)

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Bellefonte, Jan. 1, 1823.

Wm. Armor, Rebecca Adams, Isaac Alexander, Robert Anderson, John Arner, Andrew Allison, Coleman Adams, John Adams, Philip Benner, John Benner, William Brown, Peter Bader, David Bishitz, John Brown, William Baily, Elisha Bennet, John M. Bueck, Samuel Baird, Margareta R. Boggs, Edward B. Burk, Charles J. Brown, John Brettend, Michael Delany, Jacob Faclin 2; Charles Fisher, Mary Goodfellow, James Gallaspie, Moretz Hilner, Charles Huston, Wm. Hull, George Henning, Catharine Haun, Henry Hacket, Rundel Harvey, Jos Hinton, Abraham Hubler, James Harbison, John Irwin, John Johnson, Maffet Jedlie, Frederick Jacobs, David R Jacobs, Jacob Keplinger, William Kean, James R. Kirk, Samuel Leaver, William Lighty, Jacob Lex, George M'Enure, Charles Michan, James M'Key, James Milliken, Robert Moore, Lewis M'Kean 2; Thomas M'Quig, Walter F. Means, Dominic M'Cormick, Peter M'Lean, John Norris, Isaac Neel, James Nixon, Christopher Nestlerode, James Nickle, Alexander Orsborn, Samuel Orsborn 2; John Paul, Mary Parsons, William Patton, William Petrikin Esq. or R. Curtin, Enoch Passmore, Michael Poorman, Michael Quigley, James Rothrock, James Resides, William Robinson, James Rankin, Jr. William Ross 2 John Robb, William Smith, William Sawyer, Robt. T. Stewart, Daniel Solliday, Joseph Swisher, Daniel T. H. Charles Treiyulney, James D. Turner, Junter Taylor, James Williams, William Williams, John Williams, George Williams, Pat. Wall.

H. HUMES, P. M.

TO CREDITORS.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court has appointed Monday the 27th day of January instant, to hear us and our creditors, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, when & where you may attend if you see proper.

JOB PACKER, Jr.
Wm. M'CALMONT.
January 1st 1823.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state; and the said court have appointed Monday the 27th day of January instant, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend if you think fit,

RICHARD TAYLOR.
Bellefonte Jail, Jan'y 1st. 1823.

Fulling & Dyeing.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has now in complete operation his Fulling Mill in Walker township. Cloth will be received at the following places: At James Brown's Inn, Cedar Springs; James Watson's, Bellefonte; at Mr. Ruperts, living at I. M'Kinney,s mill, and at John Forster's store, Brush-valley. He will work on the most reasonable terms, and deduct twenty per cent where CASH is paid. He engages to finish his work in the best manner.

S. M'KINNEY.

Special Court.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Assembly, passed the 27th of March 1821, directing the holding of Special Courts in the 4th Judicial District, the Hon. John Reed, esq President of the 9th District, has ordered a special court to be holden at Bellefonte, in and for Centre County, on the 4th Monday of February next, and to continue two weeks, for the trial of causes in which the Hon. Charles Huston has been concerned as counsel, previous to his appointment &c. And the following is the list of causes for trial in the said special court, *viz.*

Lessee of Laumans Executors	vs	Jacob Houser
" Richard Gunsallus et al	vs	Hoover and Peixler
Jacob Houser	vs	Martin Steel
same	vs	same
Philip Benner	vs	Jacob Houser et al
James Philips	vs	Barlow and Feltwell
Nicholas Diehl	vs	Campbell and Brooks
Joseph Williams	vs	Walter B. Hudson
John Miles et al	vs	Samuel Scott
John Dunlop	vs	Leonard Peters
George Robinson, jr.	vs	John Neal
Tho. Burnside	vs	Whitaker and Bodine
Meeker and Denman	vs	Benner & Steel
Dr. C. Wistar	vs	Christian Meese et al
Robert M'Clure	vs	Miller & Leidigh
Henry Donnel	vs	same
Peter Quigly	vs	William Pettit
James Fulton et al	vs	Duck and Gorl
Simon Gratz	vs	Jos Hollow y et al
John H. Friend et al	vs	Glontz & Ketner
same	vs	Henry Kronninger et al
same	vs	John Strawcutter
same	vs	John Philips et al
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	William Beatty
Frederick Confer	vs	John Triester et al
John Coursan	vs	John Barron
James M'Clure	vs	Charles Bennet
same	vs	Andrew Eakin
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	Philip Benner et al
R T. Stewart	vs	Meil & Curry
Nathaniel Simpson	vs	Philip Benner
Thomas Wistar	vs	Adams & Johnston
same	vs	J. Henderson et al
Andrew Epplee	vs	William Dougherty
James Ash et al	vs	Henry Herring et al
same	vs	Michael Reu
same	vs	Henry Greninger et al
same	vs	Henry Spangler
James Rothrock	vs	James Gunsallus et al
John Ewing	vs	M'Nabb & Richards
Philip Benner	vs	James & John Steel
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	George Sentzer
same	vs	Philip Benner
same	vs	Joshua Williams
same	vs	Thos Parson et al
same	vs	William Williams
same	vs	Andrew Barret et al
same	vs	Edward Purdue
Wm Fearon et al	vs	Andrew Moore
D; Wm Smith's ex'rs	vs	Joseph Spencer
Curtin & Boggs	vs	Samuel Patton
Jacob Wampool	vs	John Lyon
John Wilson	vs	Samuel Patton
Matthew Allison	vs	Anthony Krotzer
Jer. Parker et al	vs	Tho. M'Calmont
Supervisors Rush township	vs	Supervisors Halfmoon
Arnold A King et al	vs	Rankin & Whitehill
Barton assignee of M'Kee	vs	Philip Benner
Esther Barton	vs	same
same	vs	Eli Hastings
Henry Drinker's ex'rs	vs	Samuel Stiver
James Rothrock	vs	Sam. Gunsallus
John Boas	vs	Philip Benner
Alexander for Stewarts	vs	Jacob Hoover
Patton for Huntingdon Bank	vs	Samuel Patton
David Mitchel	vs	John Hartswick
Philip Benner	vs	Tate & M'Donnald
Jasper Yates ex'rs	vs	Jos Brownlee et al
Roland Curtin	vs	John Askey et al
Samuel Miles's ex'rs	vs	Moses Norris
Jacob Way	vs	Mapes & Stewart
Com. for Gurney's ex'rs	vs	W. Alexander et al
Jacob Hardman & wife	vs	James Thompson
Wm. Lyons ex'rs	vs	J Galbraith et al
James Burnside et al	vs	W Rawle et al
C. Miller's ex'rs	vs	Philip Benner
Hassack for Black	vs	Alexander Robertson

J. G. Lowrey, *Proth'y.*

DECEMBER 23nd 1822.

Administration Acc'ts

Take notice, that the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all persons concerned; and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court, to be held at Bellefonte in and for Centre county, on Tuesday the 28th January next, for confirmation and allowance.

The Administration account of Edmund Burke, Executor of the last will and testament of John Gorman late of Bellefonte, deceased.

The Administration account of Jasher Miles and Thomes Hastings, ex'rs of the last will and testament of James Miles, late of Spring township, deceased.

The supplementary Administration account of John Rankin and James Whitehill, executors of the last will and testament of John H. King, late of Potter township, deceased.

F. B. Smith,
Reg'r.

Purchasers Beware!

TWO men who are traversing this part of the country, vending what they call *cement* for repairing broken china ware, have through fraud and misrepresentation, obtained a deed from the subscriber for the tract of land whereon he now resides, situate in Haines township, Centre county, containing 44 acres more or less; and having thereon erected a Fulling mill, carding machine, &c. They called themselves *Wm. Newton* and *John Cromwell*, and pretended to convey in exchange for the above land and improvements, a quarter section of land in the state of Ohio, which the said Newton said he was authorized to sell for a man of the name of John P. Mennix, and also a tract of donation and situated in *Crawford* or *Mercer* county. The undersigned has good reason to believe that the title to those lands is not in those men. As it is probable that they will offer the land of the subscriber for sale, he gives this notice that purchasers may beware, as he is determined to remain in possession if possible, and not yield the same, unless to one to whom he may himself convey.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Cement for Mending cups

THE PATRIOT

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense.

BELLEFONTE. JANUARY 1823.

SELECTED.

NEW ORLEANS.

BY MR. S. WOODWORTH.

Ye gentlemen and ladies fair,
Who grace this famous city,
Just listen, if ye've time to spare,
While I rehearse a ditty;
And for an opportunity,
Conceive yourselves quite lucky,
For 'tis not often here you see
A hunter from Kentucky,
Oh, Kentucky! the hunters of Kentucky,
The hunters of Kentucky.

We're a hardy free born race,
Each man to fear a stranger,
Whate'er the game we join the chase,
Dispising toil and danger;
And if a daring foe annoys,
Whate'er his strength and forces,
We'll show him that Kentucky boys
Are 'Alligator horses.'
Oh, Kentucky, &c

I s'pose you've read it in the prints,
How Packingham attempted
To make Old Hickory Jackson wince,
But soon his scheme repented;
For we with rifles ready cock'd,
Thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the general flock'd
The hunters of Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

You've heard I s'pose, how New Orleans
Is fam'd for wealth and beauty—
There's girls of every hue, it seems,
From snowy white to sooty;
So Packenham, he made his brags,
If he in fight was lucky,
He'd have their girls and cotton bags,
In spite of old Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

But Jackson, he was wide awake,
And was'nt scar'd at trifles;
For well he knew what aim we take
With our Kentucky rifles,
So he led us down to Cyprus swamp,
The ground was low and mucky.
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,
And here was old Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c

A bank was rais'd to hide our breasts,
Not that we thought of dying,
But that we always like to rest,
Unless the game is flying;
Behind it stood our little force—
None wish'd it to be greater,
For every man was half a horse,
And half an alligator.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

They did not let our patience tire
Before they show'd their faces—
We did not choose to waste our fire,
So snugly kept our places;
But when so near we saw them wink,
We thought it time to stop 'em,
And 'twould have done you good, I think,
To see Kentucky drop 'em.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

They found at last, 'twas vain to fight,
Where lead was all their booty,
And so they wisely took to flight,
And left us all our beauty.
And now if danger e'er annoys,
Remember what our trade is:
Just send for us, Kentucky boys,
And we'll protect the ladies.

Dress.

What better reason can you guess,
Why men grow poor and ladies thinner,
Than thousands now for dinner dress,
Till nothing's left to dress for dinner

From the New York Evening Post.

In times far back my new-year's fare
Was Turkey and a chine,
A pudding made of things most rare
And plenty of good wine.

When times grew worse I still could dine
On goose and roasted pig,
A glass of grog instead of wine,
And dance the merry jig.

When poorer grown my new-year's cheer
Was beef and pudding plain,
Instead of grog a pot of beer,
Nor did I then complain.

But now my mirth is turn'd to grief
For new-year's day is here,
No Turkey, Pudding, Goose, nor Beef,
No Wine, no grog, no Beer.

TO FANNY.

Fanny, while a lock of thine,
O'er that snowy breast shall twine,
Cupid, reckless of the snare,
Soft shall sleep a captive there.
Sleeps he there, and ne'er will wake
Till a frown his dream shall break!

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

The following is founded on incidents which transpired during the revolutionary war, the subjects of which have long since been gathered to their fathers.

* * * * * * * Frederick Glenmore was an American by birth, and had resided in one of the New England states until the 17th year of his age. At that time the revolution broke out, and his aged father, prompted by loyalty, procured for him a commission in the British service, and retired with the rest of his family to the Canadas. Lt. Glenmore, after taking leave of his family, joined his regiment then stationed at New York; and here his true character was soon developed.—Even at this early age, artifice and cunning were stamped upon all his operations; and although he was not destitute of courage, he seldom found occasion to display it. He could always accomplish his objects more effectually, and with less danger to himself, by means which were identified with his nature; and thus, although he invariably avoided open combat, he was so fortunate as to render important services to his king. These soon secured to him the reputation of a soldier, and obtained for him the command of a company which served in the capacity of rangers. This was a part well suited to the genius of Glenmore; for it afforded him an opportunity of putting into operation many plans which he had before only sketched in his imagination. As his years increased his mind strengthened, but his passions assumed a darker and more malignant character. He now became the terror of the revolutionists not that they feared him, for they knew no fear but that of the Supreme, but that they loved their wives and children, who were never safe from the sword or the bayonet of the victorious Glenmore.

On one occasion, after he had returned from an unsuccessful search for a partizan officer, whose apprehension was of the utmost importance, and who had prevented him from accomplishing some villainous design, Glenmore in a paroxism of rage, exclaimed: 'I will disgrace myself, I will dishonor my country, but my sword shall drink the blood of the rebel Dayton.' And then taking off the livery of the king, and thursting it from him, he clothed himself in the habiliments of a ruffian; and selecting a few of his chosen bloodhounds, repaired to the mansion of the partizan, then only inhabited by his wife and child. He stationed a centinel at each of the doors, and entering the house, seized the unfortunate female by the throat, and demanded the hidden place of her husband. Strengthened as it were by the cruelty of her assailant, she refused to reply, but making a convulsive effort, extricated herself from his grasp and would have prostrated him at her feet, had it not been for the interposition of his comrades.

But Glenmore's plan was too well laid to be thus easily foiled. Accordingly, at a well known signal, two of the ruffians seized the mother, while the rest secured the child, and dragged them both from the house.

'Let it be consumed,' thundered Glenmore, as he passed the sentinel at the outer door, who knew his master too well to disobey his commands.

Instantly fire brands and combustibles were scattered through every part of the mansion, and in a moment after, it was a sheet of fire.

Glenmore, who, previous to his leaving the house, had blindfolded the unfortunate female, kept her in this situation until the flames burst from the doors and windows. He had conducted her to a little eminence a few rods from the mansion, and had turned her face to the fire—and then seizing her child, ordered the bandage to be removed from her eyes.

'Tell me now the hiding place of your Dayton, or in an instant you shall see your infant writhing in the flames.'

The distressed mother was too much agitated to make an immediate reply—Glenmore's fury was now kindled to the highest, and he was about to rush to the flames with the shrieking infant, when she exclaimed in agony—'O God! save my child—save my child—you shall know all—he is—But before she could complete the sentence, she fell lifeless in the arms of her guards.

Glenmore, fearing that the important secret might be lost by the death of the female, dropped the child and ran to her assistance. As he was rising the eminence upon which he had placed the unfortunate victim, he accidentally observed a party of Americans marching towards them. Being unwilling to try his strength with them, he summoned his comrades together and retreated in haste to head quarters, leaving the mother and her child

ON HABIT—A FRAGMENT

The force of habit is perceived and acknowledged by every person of discernment. It is allowed to have a more steady controul over our actions, than any other principle or propensity whatever. Such being its influence, too much pains cannot be taken to contract habits that have a useful tendency. Our happiness and usefulness depends on making no material mistakes in this respect

Right habits as well as wrong, are got by affecting them.

Habit hath so vast a prevalence over the human mind, that there is scarce any thing too strange, or too strong can be asserted of it. The story of the miser, who, from long accustoming to cheat others, came at last to cheat himself, and with great delight and triumph picked his own pocket of a guinea to convey to his hoard, is not impossible or improbable.

The principal part of the task in educating youth, consists in preventing the growth of bad habits. It is more difficult to guard the mind against error, than to create a desire to gain knowledge: and if wrong principles and actions are carefully suppressed, learning and virtue will grow up and flourish almost of their own accord. Keep out evil and good must prevail, for the mind cannot be inactive.

VENGEANCE DELAYED.

In a quarrel between two Indians, one of them killed the other. The brother of the deceased called upon the murderer, and seeing a woman and children in his wigwam, asked whose they were? The murderer declared them to be his family. The other then said, though his brother's blood called loudly for revenge, yet as his children were young, and not able to provide for their mother and themselves, he would remain deaf to the call for some time; and so left him. As they belonged to the same tribe, they continued to live socially together, until the eldest son of the murderer killed a deer in hunting. As soon as the brother of the deceased was informed of this, he called on the murderer, and told him that his brother's blood called so loud, that it must be obeyed, especially, as his son having killed a deer, could now support the family. The murderer said, he was ready to die, and thanked the other for so long a delay; on which his wife and children, the tears started in their eyes, burst out into lamentations. He reproved them for their weakness, and particularly his son—saying to him, "did you shed tears when you killed the deer?" and if you saw him die with dry eyes, why do you weep for me, who am willing to suffer what the custom of our country renders necessary?' With undaunted countenance he then called on the brother of the deceased, to strike; and died without a groan!

American anecdotes

An old Indian being at a tavern in New York, met with a gentleman who gave him some liquor, and becoming lively boasted that he could read and write English. The gentleman, willing to gratify him in displaying his knowledge, begged leave to propose a question, to which the old man assented. He then asked who was the first circumcised?' The Indian immediately replied, 'Father Abraham'—and directly asked the gentleman, 'who was the first Quaker?' He said it was not quite certain, as people differed very much in their opinions.—The Indian perceiving the gentleman unable to resolve his question, put his finger in his mouth as expressive of his astonishment, and looking steadfastly at him for some time, told him, that 'Mordecai was the first Quaker, for he would not pull off his hat to Haman.'

INDIAN CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Mr Heckewelder, in his interesting account of the American Indians) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the Indians to indulge their wives—There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Low Sanduskey had a little, set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him.

'*Napoleon the Younger*'—begins to excite much attention in Europe, and the idea seems very generally entertained that on the decease of the present king of France, a vigorous attempt will be made to place him on the throne. It appears as if agreed upon, that the Bourbon dynasty must soon

A COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord

1823,

Being the 3d after Leap Year, & the 47th & 48th of Amer. Indepen.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
MARCH							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL			1	2	3	4	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPT'R		1	2	3	4	4	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCTOBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOV'R							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DEC'R		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

MOON'S PHASES

	D	H	M	
Last qar.	3	11	1	E
New M.	12	3	53	M
First qar	19	8	59	E
Full M.	26	0	10	E
Last qar.	2	5	33	E
New M.	10	10	4	E
First qar.	18	6	1	M
Full M.	25	0	5	M
Last qar.	4	1	47	E
New M.	12	1	33	E
First qar.	19	1	17	E
Full M.	26	0	40	E
Last qar.	3	10	9	M
New M.	11	1	47	M
First qar.	17	7	48	E
Full M.	25	1	58	M
Last qar.	3	4	47	M
New M.	10	11	12	M
First qar.	17	2	31	M
Full M.	24	4	6	E
Last qar.	1	8	21	E
New M.	8	6	47	E
First qar.	15	10	22	M
Full M.	23	7	2	M
Last qar.	1	8	30	M
New M.	8	1	29	M
First qar.	14	8	20	E
Full M.	22	10	27	E
Last qar.	30	5	49	M
New M.	6	8	52	M
First qar.	13	9	19	M
Full M.	21	1	40	E
Last qar.	29	1	16	M
New M.	4	5	18	E
First qar.	12	1	44	M
Full M.	20	7	16	M
Last qar.	27	7	55	M
New M.	4	3	40	M
First qar	11	9	6	E
Full M	19	5	10	E
Last qar	26	2	43	E
New M.	2	4	39	E
First qar.	10	5	51	E
Full M.	18	5	20	M
Last qar.	24	10	32	E
New M.	2	8	35	M
First qar.	10	1	55	E
Full M.	17	4	49	E
Last qar.	24	8	17	M

ECLIPSES.

There will be six ECLIPSES this year, only one of which will be visible here, viz. Of the Moon, on the 22d of July, beginning at twenty eight minutes pas eight, (evening) and ending fifty-two minutes past three o'clock on the morning of the 23d.

COURTS.

Bedford the 1st; Huntingdon the 2nd; Mifflin the 3d, and Centre the 4th Mondays in January, April, August and November.

Postage.

The rates of Postage are—for single letters, composed of one piece of papear, any distance not exceeding thirty miles, 6 cents——over thirty and not exceeding eighty, 10 cents—over eighty and and not exceeding one hundred fifty 12½ cents—over one hundred and fifty and not exceeding four hundred, 18¾ cents—over four hundred miles 25 cents.

Fire and Water Proof Cement.

To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then seperate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of 4 or 5 eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick-lime through a seive, until it has acquired the consistence of thick paste. With this Cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Of all kinds of conversation avoid jeering. One jeer seldom goes forth but it returns with its equal, and they together beget a quarrel.

He, who is in want of witnesses, in order to be good, has neither